DALTON, GA., August 22.
Since so much has been said about the Mormon murder in north Georgia, by the press throughout the whole country, perhaps it might be well enough to give to the readers of the Constitution a little whetch or historical.

standing and companion, Clauslen, continued to remain and make their headquarters at Elledge's residence, and very soon succeeded in converting Mrs. Elledge and her daughters to the Mormon faith. Jane Elledge, the single daughter, had a child by Joseph Standing, which mysteriously disappeared immediately after its birth, which, at the time, caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood. After the excitement subsided, in the course of time, it was discovered that Jane Elledge had again become enciente by Joseph Standing, and was in that condition when the Elledge family emigrated to the Mormon country, a few weeks before Standing's death. And we are pained to say that his intimacy with women vas not, by any means, confined to this one family. Some three of four, if not more, young ladies living in the vicinity of Varnell Station, whose names we prefer not now to mention, met with their ruin by this man; one of the young ladies is the daughten of one of the murderers. Nor does this tale stop here, as he has caused trouble in several families by being too intimate with their wives, and trying to get them to adhere to the Mornous Current to the course rough shod. We intend to rule. They do not intend to sit down calmly and allow our competitors to walk over competitors to walk oner intend to sit down calmly and allow our competitors to walk oner intend to sit down calmly and allow our competitors to walk our competitors to walk oner the course rough shod. We intend to shad allow our competitors to walk our course rough shod. We intend to sit down calmly and allow our competitors to walk our course rough shod. We intend to sit down calmly and allow our competitors to walk our course rough shod. We intend to sit down calmly and allow our competitors to walk our course rough shod. We intend to sit down calmly and allow our competitors to walk our course rough shod. We intend to sit down calmly and allow our competitors to walk our course out intend to sit down calmly and allow our competitors to walk our course o their ruin by this man; one of the young ladies is the daughten of one of the murderers. Nor does this tale stop here, as he has caused trouble in several families by being too intimate with their wives, and trying to get them to adhere to the Mormon faith, and persuading them to emigrate to the Mormon country.

So great were the troubles in one family, on account of Standing's intimacy.

ily, on account of Standing's intimacy, that it caused the husband and wife to

separate.

Now, as the good citizens of the country began to find out what kind of a man Standing was, and seeing that he was becoming bolder and more daring in his undertakings every day, they became tired of it, and thought it should be stopped, and they approached Standing on several different occasions, and endeavored to persuade him to leave their families alone, and also to leave the country; but he could not be prevailed on to do so, and finally some of the citicens in the neighborhood concluded that they might be able to frighten him off, and to do this they threatened to give him trouble, by whipping, etc., but as Standing continued to remain in their neighborhood and did not seem to be at all frightened, these parties decided to

and Mack McCure met Joseph Standing and Clauslen in the road and informed them that they intended whipping them, sud carried them near by to a spring. As seven of these men were opposed to whipping Standing and Clauslen, while at the spring they succeeded in perauading the other five of their comrades to abandon the idea of whipping them, and it was then agreed upon by all the mob that they would escort Standing and Clauslen to Varnell Station and board them on the train and have them leave this country. Now, as this was the arthem on the train and have them leave this country. Now, as this was the ar-rangement determined upon, and that no violence should be done the parties, one of the men, Mr. Clark, perhaps, laid his pistol on the ground and was in the act of getting a drink of water from the spring, when Joseph Standing suddenly snatched the pistol from the ground, and, cocking it, damanced the whole twelve men to surrender. One of the mea realcocking it, damanded the whole twelve men to surrender. One of the men realizing their situation, attempted to raise his gun, which caused Joseph Standing to fire the pistol, wounding one man by the name of Nations, in the check, and before Standing could fire again, he was shot down by one of the twelve men above mentioned. None regretted this sad affair more than these men, as they had no intention of doing cavities.

sad affair more than these men, as they had no intention of doing anything of the kind, but necessity compelled them, and they regard their action in the whole matter as being entirely justifiable.

After the killing of Joseph Standing these men continued to remain at their homes and in the settlement. No attempt was made on their part to escape, nor was there any effort on the part of the officers to arrest them, so far as we are informed, until a reward was offered by Governor Colquitt for their capture and conviction. These men, on learning that a reward had been offered for them, went to James county, Tennessee.

that a reward had been offered for them, went to James county, Tennessee.

A requisition having been made upon the Governor of Tennessee, the Sheriff and his deputy, of Whitfield county, accompanied by a deputy and posse from Bradley county Tennessee, proceeded to James county and arrested Andrew Bradley, Jasper N. Nations and H. C. Blair, near Coltawa, and brought them and put them in jail at Dalton. They sued out a writ of habeas corpus, and were brought before Judge C. D. Mc-Cutchen who, after examining the testimony which had been introduced at the coroner's inquest, and also other testicoroner's inquest, and also other testi-mony, fixed the bail at the sum of \$5,000 each. The friends not being there to make the bond, they were remanded to jail. Since then their friends have made good and sufficient bonds, but owing to the absence of Judge McCutchen, who is holding court at Spring Place, in Murray county, they were not set at lib-erty until the 23d instant, when the bond

was accepted.

These men all stand well in the com munity and their action was caused by the excessive libertinism of Standing and

Jasper N. Nations is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Tunnel Hill, and is in good standing.— Special to Atlanta Constitution.

A dull, heavy pain in the sides, electiness, want of energy, no continuity of thought or labor, these all indicate disease of the Liver, and should be removed by the use of Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills, which will sucely accomplish the object sought.

object sought. - Memphis has organized one hundred mounted patrols to protect herself against burglars and incendiaries.

TWO SIDES TO A TRADE QUESTION. A Pointed Reply by a Charleston Mer-

CHARLESTON, August 29, 1879. To the Editor of the News and Courier the press throughout the whole country, perhaps it might be well enough to give to the readers of the Constitution a little aketch or history of Joseph Standing, that they may know something about his character and the circumstances leading to his murder on the 21st day of July, It appears that Joseph Standing first It appears that Joseph Standing first made his appearance in Walker county, and succeeded in making arrangements to make his headquarters at a widow's house, the widow having two grown daughters. After remaining there for a while he succeeded in accomplishing the ruin of both of the young ladies. After this he then removed to Catoosa county, three miles from Varnell Station, and put up with a man by the name of Elledge, who resided near the line of Whitfield county. Elledge's family was composed of himself, wife two daughters and son-in-law. Pretty soon after these arrangements were made Elledge and his son-in-law obtained employment on the Cincinnati railroad, near Chattanooga, which caused them to be absent most of the time from their families. Joseph Standing and companion, Clauslen, continued to remain and make their headquarters at Elledge's residence, and very soon succeeded in converting Mrs. Elledge and and low remain and make their headquarters at Elledge's residence, and very soon succeeded in converting Mrs. Elledge and his dealers and the converting to business from all parts of the North, East and West that knew something. They have learned experience. The progressive young party now rising in Charleston intend to rule. They do not intend to sit down calmly and allow our compelitors to walk over any soon and set no where in South Carolina so bright and row yas in Charleston. We such state to believe that the sun rose and set no where in South Carolina so bright and row yas in Charleston. We such state on where in South Carolina so bright and row yas in Charleston. We such state to believe that the sun rose and set no where in South Carolina so bright and row yas in Charleston. We such state to believe that the sun rose and set no where in South Carolina so bright and row yas in Charleston. We believe that the sun rose and set no where in South Carolina so bright and row yas in Charleston. We believe that the sun rose and set no where in South Carolina so bright and row yas in Charleston were taught

OUR RAILROADS, TOO. Did Baltimore or New York ever help to build the railroads in this State? Where do they come when they want help? To Charleston! Where do most of them go when they want to buy goods? To New York or Baltimore! The To New York or Baltimore! The writer remembers, some years ago, when two roads in the up-country wanted help, and in our impoverished condition we did what we could. Did Baltimore or New York give anything? Not a dollar! Where do those men who came here and solicited aid (saying all that trade should come here) go? Almost the last man goes to New York or Baltimore. Why is this? The merchants of Charleston buy their goods from the same parties as do the jobbers in New York or Baltimore, and are under less expense and can sell as low, or lower, than their compatitors. This the writer has proved this season.

PRINTER'S INK.

A pause—a thrill—as he leaves the rock and frightened, these parties decided to put their threats into execution.

On the morning of the 21st of July last, the following men, David D. Nations, Jasper N. Nations, A. S. Smith, Benjamin Clark, William Nations, Andrew Bradley, James Fausett, Hugh Blair, Joseph Nationt, Jefferson Hunter and Mack McCure met Joseph Standing and Clausien in the road and informed.

PRINTER'S INK.

A pause—a thrill—as he leaves the rock and seems to be in mid-air. At last he is miles an hour for the last mile.

The run from New Brunswick to Trensies to seem the signals to ascend. Hands now work with frenzled activity, prayers ascend from aching hearts that the rope may hold; eyes and hearts are strained to advertise in his paper, stating that if we did not Baltimore and New York and Seems to be in mid-air. At last he is miles an hour for the last mile.

The run from New Brunswick to Trensides to ascend. Hands now work with frenzled activity, prayers ascend from aching hearts that the rope may hold; eyes and hearts are strained to advertise in his paper, stating that if we did not Baltimore and New York and Seems to be in mid-air. At last he is miles an hour for the last mile.

The run from New Brunswick to Trensides to ascend. Hands now work with frenzled activity, prayers ascend from aching hearts that the rope may hold; eyes and hearts are strained to doubt develope the interior called on the writer to advertise in his paper, stating that if we did not Baltimore and New York and seems to be in mid-air. At last he is because to be in mid-air. At last he is because to be in mid-ser, and that it the interior inform us how many more and seems to be in mid-ser, and that it the interior inform us how many more and seems to be in mid-ser, and then the titon information.

The run from New Brunswick to Trensides to ascend. Hands now work with frenzled activity, prayers ascend from aching hearts that the rope may he and seems to be in mid-ser, and the station.

The daily run from we did not Baltimore and New York would take all the trade away from us. I asked him for a copy of his paper. He produced it. I found two columns of Charleston business houses, and from New York and Baltimore only one, and that from a one-horse hotel in Baltimore.

the great Empire State of the South, is about to increase the license. When a committee of Charleston merchants went to Columbia and asked the Legislature to protect them a verfect bowl was raised and the matter dropped.

The head of a larger Baltimore firm told the writer rome months ago irree men in this State. TRAVELING SALESMEN.

the head of a larger Baltimore arm told the writer rome months ago that while he found employment for three men in this State, that in the great Empire State of the South, Georgia, he scarcely found enough to do for one. "Why is this?" I asked. He said that Converge stands source up to her own cities.

CHARLESTON

THE HUMAN MANUFACTORY.—A man man eat and drink heartily all day, and sis and lounge about, doing nothing, in one sense of the word; but his body must keep hard at work all the time, or he will die. Suppose the stomach refused to work within ten minutes after a hearty dinner, the man would die in convulwork within ten minutes after a hearty dinner, the man would die in convulsions in a few hours of cholera, or crampolic would rack and wreck him. Suppose the pores of the skin—meaning thereby the glandular apparatus with which they are connected should go on a "strike," he would in an hour be burning up with fever, or oppression would weigh down the system, and soon become insulable. Supportable. Supposs the liver became minish, appetite would be annibilisted, food would be loathed, tortaring pains would invade the small of the back; and the head would ache to bursting. Suppose the kidneys shut up shop, and dangers more imminent, sufferings more unbearable, and death more certain, would be the speedy and inevitable result. If the little workshops of the eye should close, it as hour he could not shut sor open them without physical force, and in another hour he would be blind; or if the best of the tongue should close, it would become dry as a bone and stiff as steel. To keep such a complication of machinery in working order for a lifetime, is a miracle of wisdom; but to work them by the pleasures of eating and drinking is a miracle of beneficence.

We the men would de in convulsions, supportable, and times. She had the "had the "had then far almented and how the toon and the the blod in her legs circulate, to make the blod in her legs a few hundreds goes one of her toes would ded and then again her tongue would get and then her long would de dead, and then again her tongue would get and then again her tongue would get come the blod in her legs circulate, to make the blod in her legs dead of the would get and then again her tongue w

A PERILOUS POSITION.

Hanging Letween Life and Death

STONE MOUNTAIN, August 29.

Special Dispatch to the Atlanta Constitution.

Strong Mountain, August 29.
Our usually quiet village was thrilled with an excitement yesterday evening that blauched the cheeks of woman and paralyzed the arms of men for a while. Our citizens had witnessed the rescue of a man from a perilous position on the steep side of Stone Mountain years ago. But the case lacked the elements of thrilling excitement and miraculous preservation that characterized the escape of a little ten-year old girl yesterday evening from a death horrible in the extreme.

Mrs. W. C. Jones, of Augusta, who has been spending the summer with her children at the Jossy House, in Decatur, came here yesterday to go up on the mountain and enjoy the view for the last time preparatory to going back to her home in Augusta. The children were entused and delighted at the trip, running hither and thilter, through groves of ecdar, and mounting the heaps of boulders piled up in fantastic shape—enjoys ment was at its highest point as each cheek glowed with the flush of pleasure and the merry tones of childhood's silvery music voiced a delight that non-but little cherubs like them can feel. The golden sky of joy was overcast by a cloud at once sombre and chilling. Unnoticed, little Euma, a charming fairy creature of some ten years of age, had wandered off and could not be found. It was near the north side, with its prependicular descent of over fifteen hundred feet, and heart almost escased to beat, palled by the fear—a horror that creeped through the framm was a pulpy her "mountain saw, however, the child way up the "mountain the hope that her mountain and held on while she called out for the sound of the provided on the mountain. The first chill of foror or wassucceded by a fewer of excitement to rescue the darling one, lest by some unguarded to her allegation and held on while she called out for the sound of the provided o to rescue the darling one, lest by some unguarded movement she might lose her slender hold and fall to certain death. And now came a moment fraught with ia-

The point where little Emma was lodged was over one hundred feet from the top, with a perpendicular fall of some fifty feet just above her, and 1,500 feet or more below her. She was resting on a narrow ledge of rock scarcely large enough to hold her; in fact, she maintained her position by thrusting her fingers in the crevices among the lichens growing there. Few men cared to venture down. Mr. George H. Geldsmith, fired by a noble desire to rescue the child from certain death, was let down by means of a rope. Slowly the rope is child from certain death, was let down by means of a rope. Slowly the rope is rolled off; eyes watch every moment with intense eagerness, and hearts throb wild and fast as young Goldsmith descends. A pause—a thrill—as he leaves the rock and seems to be in mid-air. At last he spies her; he reaches; with a convulsive grasp she seized hold upon him, and he signals to ascend. Hands now work with frenzled activity, prayers ascend.

gether, her escape from instantaneous death is miraculous, and her adventure is one that seldom falls to the lot of one three men in this State, that in the great Empire State of the South, Georgia, he scarcely found enough to do for one. "Why is this?" I asked. He said that Georgia stands square up to her own cities and towns—Augusta, Atlanta and Macon. They prefer to buy at home, even if they pay a little more.

WHO PAYS THE TAXES?

Charleston pays nearly one-third the taxes of the State. Is it not to the interest of the merchants in the interior to build us up (if they can do so at no loss and do as well as elsewhere,) and make us pay more? This is, it seems to any reasonable man, the proper way but, let BY-GONES BE BY-GONES.

Let our uncles and our cousins and our aunts and our friends know we are still here. We want their custom, (if we can do as well.) wa want to see their pleasant, ruddy faces, and to bear their hearty, frank honest talk; but above all we want some of the greenbacks which Baltimore and New York now get. I write this as an up-countryman by birth and education, but now indentified with CHARLESTON.

One man. Stores were closed, business was suspen/idd, and men, women and children purtook of the excitement.

Little Emma was rescued, as stated, by George E. Goldsmith, who is the recipient of the highest encomiums of praise. Mr. Hamr ve regret to learn, is confined to be to-day by his sore and swoller. At the results of his efforts yesterday. He was to have left for Nashville to-day.

St. George.

A DOCTOR STUMPED .- Dr. John Wilson, of Militon, was called to see an old lady several miles in the country. The old woman showed him her tongue and then a sore on her finger that she got picking blackberries, then she brought in picking blackberries, then she brought in a crock of buttermilk and finally sat down to enumerating all her ailments and how she felt at times. She had the "budges" every night, felt like kicking out her fest to make the blood in her legs circulate; but kicking would do no good, and sometimes one of her toes would feel dead, and then again her tongue would get right cold. Dr. Wilson heard it all with commendable patience. He had cut off many a leg in Leg's army, but this case

What An Old Engineer Says About Running a Mile a Minute.

Correspondence of the New York Sun.

"How fast do you think we are travel-ing?" Charley Frasier, one of the oldest engineers of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railway, asked a "Sun" re-porter as they were standing together on the foot board of locomotive No. 300,

Your correspondent, "A. S.," need feel no apprehensions that he has misrepre-sented in saying he has riden at the rate son appreheusions that he has misrepresented in saying he has riden at the rate of a mile a minute on the Pennsylvania.

Railroad. A speed equal to a mile a minute is such an ordinary every-day co-currence that we are beginning to consider it slow. The trains which leave Philadelphia at 9.35 A. M., and Jersey City at 3.55 and 4.05 P. m., attain a greater rate than this on every trip. A mile in 55 seconds does not excite remark even. One year ago I rode from West Philadelphia to Jersey City on the train which leaves the former terminus at 8.35. Edward Osmound was the Engineer, and Lewis Silence the conductor. The latter gentleman came upon the engine near Menio Park, held his watch in his hand and checked off three posts as we passed them. The first was made in 54, the second in 52 and the thrid in 50 seconds making two minutes and 36 second for three miles, or at the rate of 72 miles an hour for the last mile.

onds making two minutes and 36 second for three miles, or at the rate of 72

At last she is brought in safety to the top. A wave of satisfaction breaks over the multitude, breaking out in a higher wave of rejolcing as she is clasped in the fond embrace of loving hearts. Then ascuded to the Most High ascriptions of praise from thankful hearts for the rescue of the child, and petitions for the richest benisons on her youthful rescuer.

One point on the road the minutes in three dimensions is three miles in three doubts these figures he can easily test them for himself, as there are mile posts all the way from Jersey City to St. Louis. As for the old engineer's assertion that this mile a minute business can't be done, he must have been joking. If in earnest, let him call on the boys on the earnest, let him call on the boys on the Pennsylvania Road who can run the maheines, and they will teach him his

rudiments. E.

Editor of the N. Y. Sun: The let ter in to day's Sun relative to the speed of locomotives makes our boys smile. If Charlie Fraser nover rode a mile a minute but once in his life, let him visit minute but once in his life, let him visit the Jersey Central and get on one of the New York and Philadelphia's new line expresses. He will get a faster ride than that. I have run engines with five-foot wheels between Elizabeth and Round Brook more than Brook, more than one mile, in fifty-five seconds. With five-foot six-in-1 wheel it is common occurrence to make mile after mile in fifty-five, fifty-three and even fifty seconds to the mile. Several regular schedules require a speed of over a mile a minute between stations to make running time. This speed is made with as much safety as ordinary local runs are. I don't know how fast Erie trains are run, but if that letter is correct they were behind the times in safe fast running. Engineer.

MEXICAN HORSES .- Horses are bred in great numbers at the different haci-endas in the provinces, some of the larger estates having eighty or a hundred thou sand cattle and fifteen or twenty thou sand mules and horses. The pasturagis green all the year round, and the ani is green all the year round, and the animals receive no other food. They multiply as the birds do, and with as little profit to their owners. Generally speaking, they run wild until wanted, when they are caught with a lasso, hoodwinked, and immediately mounted. For the first 15 or 29 minutes they exert their the first 15 or 29 minutes they exert their whole strength to throw their rider, but, finding their efforts unavailing, patiently submit, and generally give but little trouble afterward. Owing to their immense numbers, horses are sold very cheap, the average price for an unbroken heard being eight or ten dollars a head, with but little demand at that. It sometimes occurs that the government price. with but little demand at that. It sometimes occurs that the government purchases a few hundreds for the army, but, generally speaking, there are very few occasions when they can be sold. Mexican horses, as a rule, are not handsome, and are seldom more than fourteen hands high; still, they have nothing of the peculiar build of the pony about them. Fed entirely upon grass, they yet endure more fatigue and are capable of maintaining a rapi? gait for a longer time that the grain-fed horses of other lands. In the towns and cities they receive the scantiest of care and the meagerest allowance of food. Tied up the whole day in the stifling court-yards, they stand patiently awaiting their evening meal. Frequently they are turned loose together, when it requires the use of a lasso to catch them. So familiar with this instrument do they become that the moment the animal feels the rope about its neck it stands stock still, when without it it would not suffer itself to be said dled or bridled.—Correspondence Year dled or bridled .- Correspondence New

- Cotton crop reports from Alabama

Exhaustion of the Soils.

The following paper, says the Chester Bulletin, read before the Bull Run Grange, No. 101, on Saturday, July 26th, 1879, has been sent us by the Grange for publication:

We, your committee, appointed to enquire if there be any way to prevent the exhaustion of our soils, would respectfully submit the following to your consideration as the result of our investigations. tions: By way of preface we would say that it seems easier to point out the causes of this exhaustion than to specify means for its prevention, or remedies for the restoration of the soil. We therefore present the subject to you in this method: 1st, the causes; 2nd, the remedies.

The great and primary causes of this exhaustion are to be referred to the avarice, want of judgment, indifference and improvidence of the inhabitants. When this country was first settled by our sturdy ancestors, the hillsides and valeys on every hand were covered with stately forests. One hundred years ago a gully, an old field pine or broomsedge field was a curiosity. With a climate equal to that of any other portion of the globe, favorable to the growth of a great staple production, which always commanded a ready market and abundantly remunerated his labors, the farmen puts forth his energies to produce the largest possible number of cotton bales, cleared more lands, not once stopping to consider what kind of a legacy he was leaving to posterity. Of later years we find this exhaustion and depletion of our soils going on with an accelerated ratio; and well may the true and patriotic citizen become alarmed.

The discovery of the Phosphate beds, and the manufacture of the commercial fertilizers has largely increased the yield of the great staple; but is it not being done at the expense of overtasking the soil by stimulating it to undue action? Under this treatment a time will soon be reached when the soil will no longer contain the elements of crops. The one-crop system has no doubt largely contributed to this exhaustion. To the mind of your committee, that a piece of land has been cultivated a large number of years in a certain crop, without any sensible diminution of the yield, proves nothing. Do we not occasionally see a man, who daily makes use of ardent spirits, live to a green old age? Yet this does not prove that alcohol is not a poison. The want of rest and proper rotation of crops is rapidly entailing in-

a poison. The want of rest and proper rotation of crops is rapidly entailing incurable evils on the agricultural interests

Your committee would now mention what seemed to be some of the means by which this exhaustion might be prevented and the soil recuperated.

1st. We would recommend a system o

1st. We would recommend a system of rotation of crops, founded on an intelligent observation of experiments made in this direction, and that each one go to work with this view, thinking and acting for himself, and not depending entirely on his neighbor or a Dixon.

2nd. That a portion of the lands be allowed to rest alternately. Rest is a great law of nature. Hence God instituted the night season and one day out of every seven for rest, and in his laws for the government of his chosen people he ordained that the lands should rest at the periodical return of a certain year.

cal return of a certain year.

3rd. That there should be a moderate and prudent use of fertilizers, and that it be remembered that guane of itself never

of the laws of nature. We see nature everywhere trying to conceal the scars everywhere trying to conceal the scars on its face by the growth of veretation. The propagation of the old field pine should be encouraged. This tree, beyond controversy, is a boon like the blakberry—the poor man's friend. The ruthless burning of the old broomsedge should be stopped. The straw should be allowed to lie and rot. Study nature and follow its precepts if you would succeed.

It further occurred to your committee that a great deal could be done towards enriching the worn out lands by sowing and plowing in of the old fields the sed of such trees as contain large quantities of ammonical matter in their leaves, such as the pride or china tree, the persimas the pride or china tree, the persimmon and wild plum, there to spring up and grow for years, fertilizing the soil by the fall and decay of their leaves. And lastly, there be more concentration in the operations of the farm; a smaller acreage and larger yield. There is no reason and larger yield. There is no reason why every acre tilled might not be made to produce twenty bushels of corn or what, forty of oats, or four hundred pounds of lint cotton. It is better to get the golden egg day by day, than to make the ruinous attempt to obtain all the gold

closely to the grand principles of our Order, which inculcate to buy and sell for cash; to avoid debt with all its vexatious concomitants. When this is done highway to independence. Let every member of this body reselve by another year that he will abandon the credit and percentage system, and be no longer a newer of wood and drawer of water. Not until then will all the beauties of our organization be seen and felt in their excellencies. Not till then will we be able to improve our lands, educate our child en, beautify our homes, and sur-round them with the pleasures and comforts of life.
W. J. HENRY, Chairman.

WHAT BECOMES OF OUR BODIES. With a very near approach to truth, the human family inhabiting the earth has been estimated at 700,000,000; the annual loss by death is 18,000,000. Now, the weight of the animal matter of this immense body cast into the grave is no less than 634,000 tons, and by its decomposition produces 9,000,000,000 cubic feet of gaseous matter. The vegetable pro-ductions of the earth clear away from the decomposing and assimilating them for their own increase. This cycle of chanages has been going on ever since man be-came an occupior of the earth. He feeds on the lower animals and on the seeds of plants, which in due time become a part of himself. The lower animals feed upon of himself. The lower animals feed upon the herbs and grasses, which in their turn, become the animal, then, by its death, again pass into the atmosphero and are ready once more to be assimilated by plants, the earthy or bony substance alone remaining where it is deposited, and not even there unless sufficiently deep in the soil to be out of insorbent reach of the roots and plants and trees. It is not at all difficult to prove that the It is not at all difficult to prove that the elements of which the living bodies of the present generation are composed bave passed through millions of mutahave passed, through millions of muta-tions, and formed parts of all kinds of animal and vegetable bodies, and conse-mend that innocent but offsctual quently it may be said that fractions of the elements of our ancestors form por-tions of ourselves.

The description of the pains and ills that befail a be by,—Dr. Bull's Haby Syrup. Price 2 cents.

"CAPTAIN-GENERAL GRANT,"

A Proposition to Create a New Office for the Ex-President.

The friends of Gen. Grant have viewed with great regret the efforts of politicians to embark him once more on the muddy stream of politics, and have been casting about for some su'table employment and position for the distinguished ex-President. This proposition has been promaturely developed in consequence of the recent announcement that Gen. Grant was willing to accept the presidency of the Nicaraguan Canal Company. His friends are of opinion that the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States would be much more acceptable to him if it could be gracefully tendered by Congress, since it would restore him to the rank he was taken from almost forcibly by the politicians in 1868, and which sacrifice he has frequently had occasion to regret.

It is understood that quite a number of distinguished Southern men have not only warmly espoused this proposition, but, in fact, the leaders of the movement in both houses will be representative Southern statesmen. It can be said also in this connection that no one in public life whose name has been associated with the Republican nomination for the Presidency has been approached on the subject, and the proposition, will doubtless be heard by them with great surprise. Inasmuch as those who are in the confidence of the leaders of the movement have deemed it proper to make known at this time their intention, it is not longer a secret that the idea originated and has been fostered

proper to make known at this time their intention, it is not longer a secret that the idea originated and has been fostered as the best answer that the South can make to the clamor that calls for Grant. It will be remembered that on the proposition to pension Gen. Shields in the Forty-fifth Congress an amendment was offered in the Senate to add the name of Gen. Grant, which was voted for by quite a number of the Southern Senators. The amendment was adopted, but the whole bill was subsequently lost in a conflict between the two Houses. Then, however, the Senate had a Republican

prefix is purely arbitrary and simply distinctive. Therefore, it is in the power of Congress in creating the office of captain-general to define its powers and responsibilities.

Mrs. Sprague.

and with the training given a man as result is, that while as pure a woman as God ever created, she looks at the social from a man's standpoint. When at the unjust and illiberal discrimination made against hersex. She found Dick Nevins, the handsome, dashing man of the world, in a small, flat State capital, where the only amusements are visits to the penitentiary and asylumns for the insane, deaf and blind. She found Dick, insane, deaf and blind. She found Dick, we say, a pleasant gentleman to know intimately, and when the small souled, copper-bottomed, gilt-edged aristocracy of the place forbid the intimacy, Kate defied the prohibition. She was incontinently ran over by a drove of social bulls and heifers, and would have been plastered in the prohibition. tered in the mud, past finding, but for her own pluck and her father's high position.

Victory made her bold, defiant and

imprudent, and the poor little woman tries the same fight, now that her great father is dead, her fortune gone, her sccial positios no longer secure, and her spirit broken by misfortunes. She found the society of Senator Conkling pleas-ant, and she asked no man's, and eke no woman's cansent to the same. It was the most open and defiant social transthe most open and defiant social transaction ever shered at by the thin lips and false teets of this hydra-headed social world. Bad-neaded, round-bettled slender-legged Smators, who can be carded out by shumpets, nodded and blinked at each other like owls in a hay-loft, and old aristocratic families twenty years old, at least, in whose closets at home grinning scletons make the air unhealthy—spoke other as "that person."

Roscoe Conkling, the, with all his intellect and intelligence, is, through excessive vanity, an ass, helped wreck the frail bark of her platode affection. He delighted in the four suspicion. He delighted in the willing captive, one of the high queens of society. He reveled in the notoriety. He los no opportunity to make it the more notorious. He smacked his beauty lips over, not the gratification of desires long since burned out, but over the notoriety of a supposed ont, but over the notoriety of a suppose gratification that fed his inordinate var We envy no man's pillow who could

read with eyes unmoistened the pitiful account of this once brilliant woman, this loved and lovable creature, following meekly, yet bravely, her children, torn from her by a brute of a husband, to the home two unworthy men had desolate. - Washington Capital.

New England Thrift.

r A Proposition to Create a New Office for the Ex-President.

in the Ex-President.

in Washington Letter to the N. Y. Herald.

Since the adjournment of Congress a number of Gen. Grant's friends have hed under consideration a suggestion coming originally from a distinguished Suttern soldier whose name it withhed for the present, but whose services in military and civil life have won for him the congleter whose name it withhed for the present, but whose services in military and civil life have won for him the congress, as well as the respect of the country diagraph of the Army, with suitable pay and allow ances, and to have the same tendered to Gen. U. S. Grant, in recognition of his patriotic services in behalf of the Union, as well as to afford him permanate occupation in a congenial employment there mainder of his life. This idea has been at Sarataga, Newport, Long Banch and White Salper Springs. It can be said that the proposition has been received with great favor, and will take shape in a bill accomplishing the proposition has been residually at the next session of Congress.

The friends of Gen. Grant here the muddy stream of politic, and have been casting about for some syltable comply—ment and position for the distinguished ex-President. This proposition has been prematurely developed in consequence of the Nicareguan Canal Company. His friends are of opinion that the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States would be nuch more acceptable to him if it could be gracefully tendered by Congress, since it would restore him to the rank be was taken from the them proposition, but, in fact, the leaders of the movement in both honses will be representative Southern statesmen. It can be analy will doubtless he heard the many proached on the subject, and the proposition in the none in public life (whose name heards and the proposition in the none in public life (whose name heards and the proposition in the none in public life (whose name heards and the proposition in the none in public life (wh There is one thing that has impressed

Emphatically, the New Englander is as choleric as the Southerner. Considering his advantages—or education and for travel—he is less liberal and knows less. It is silly enough to hear the average Southern notion of a Yankee. But it is sillier to hear the average Yankee notion of a Southerner. Intercourse would mend each's estimate of the other. would mend each's estimate of the other. In the meantime, I ought to say that it is impossible to exaggerate the hearty manliness of the genuine New England man, or the fine and noble characteristics of the real New England woman, or to overstate the open-handed, genial hospitality which prevails everywhere in this New England country. What is it, and why is it? It is, to begin with, robust health, and, to end on, plenty of money. The man who is sick cannot be hearty, and the man who is straitened cannot be whole bill was subsequently lost in a conflict between the two Houses. Then, however, the Senate had a Republican majority. Now, the regular session of the Forty-sixth Congress will contain a Democratic majority in both branches, so that the proposition to add to General Grant's honors will be a Democratic measure, and will, it is believed by its premoters, be the grandest challenge that any political party has ever given to any of its adversaries.

The present law recognizes four grades in the rank of general. These are: First, General; second lieutenant-general; third, major-general, and fourth, brigadier-general It will be observed that the profix is purely arbitrary and simply distinctive.

Whole bill was subsequently lost in a conflict between the two Houses. Then, however, the Senate had a Republican and the man who is straitened cannot be hearty, and the man who is straitene

ing two square feet to each person, the entire population of Boston could stand on the public garden, with a good deal of room to spare. The entire population of the United States could stand on Poor Mrs. Sprague has to suffer not only from Conkling's unpopularity, but from her husband's drunken insanity. We know, in knowing her, that she is as innocent of the wrong imputed as her youngest child. To appreciate this we have to know or remember that inheriting much of her honored father's intellect and force of character, she grew to womanhood without a mother's care and with the training given a man. The innocent of the wrong imputed as her youngest child. To appreciate this we have to know or remember that inheriting much of her honored father's intellect and force of character, she grew to womanhood without a mother's care and with the training given a man. The result is that while as pure a woman as and with the training given a man. The result is, that while as pure a woman as lation of the world, placed side by side, God eve. created, she looks at the social world from a man's standpoint. When a mere girl of sixteen her soul revolted of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, lation of the world, placed side by side, allowing two feet to each person, would encircle the earth 20 times. The States of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, taken together, are as large as England. Any one of the States of Georgia, Illinois, Iowa and Negth Carolina is as large as England. Lansas is as large as England and Scotland together. Ireland is about the size of Maine. France is more than twice as large as England, Wales and Scotland together. Texas is 35 times as large as Massachusetts, or as large as Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Penn rivania, Delaware, Maryland, Chia, and Island, Chia, and Isla mont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennadana, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio and Indiana combined. The entire population of the United States could be provided for in the State of Texas allowed

lowing each man, woman and child four acres of land. The entire population of the world could be provided for in the United States, allowing each person one and a half acres of land.—Boston Transcrop of the tobacco leaf is about 420,000-000 pounds, two-thirds of which is ex-ported.

ported.

The trafic in eggs in this country is estimated to equal \$2,000,000 per annum; \$0,000,000 decemn are experted from the country every year.

The average yield of wheat per acre is 5½ bushels in Russia, 12 in the United States, 12½ in Austria, 16½ in Fance, 29½ in Great Privain.

The world averages an annual product of 681,000,000 pounds of tea; Ohina producing 600,000,000, Japan 40,000,000, India 35,000,000 and Java 6,000,000.

producing 600,000,000, Japan 40,000,000, India 35,000,000 and Java 6,000,000

England has 35,000,000 sheep, from which she realizes an annual product of \$150,000,000. The United States has, in round numbers, 36,000,000 of sheep were 6,500,000 being owned in Califo ha, which ranks as the first wool-producing State in the Huston.

which ranks as the first wool-producing State in the Union.
Cotton brings to this country more than \$200,000,000 per year. Bread stuffs, last year, brought \$181,777.41 from abroad, and since 1865 has brought an average of \$100,000,000 per year. On animal products, cattle, hogs, etc., ran in next importance to our export trade, amounting last ways as \$122,892.275.

A NEW IDEA .- He was a defiant sor

of a tramp, and he walked into the store and said, with a snarl, "Will you give me twenty-five cents?" "No," said the junior partner, who didn't like his style. "Well, what'm I goin' to do? I can't you have done it." This is so entirely a new idea to the tramp that he leaves at once, apparently, to think it over. VOL. XV--NO. 9.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY. - William H. Vanderbilt employe

wife 118 and 104 years old respectively.

— Beef sells in Wilmington, N. C., for one and a half to two cents per pound. - The Macon, Ga., gamblers are required to pay a license tax of \$200 a

month.

— New gold mines are constantly being found and opened around Washington, Ga.

— Pike county, Ga., has a twelve-year old boy that weighs 375 pounds, and againing five pounds every month.

— There are 800 Confederate soldiers buried in Magnolia cemetery, Charleston. A monument will be erected to their memory.

memory.

— Miss Lucy Horton has entered suit for \$20,000 against John H. Morgan, son of Senator Morgan, of Alabama, for breach

made from one grape vine last year on Mr. Rutland's place on the Wittelacoo-

Mr. Rutland's place on the Wittelacooche river, Fla.

— The celebrated Kennedy cattle
ranche, Texas, on the Rio Grande, has
been purchased by an English company for \$950,000.

— Miss Susan Grant, of Scarcy county,
Arkansas, gave birth to twins and killed
them, for which she gets four years in
the State prison.

— As a means of making the Illinois
State Fair more than ordinary attractive
it is proposed that the Legislature shall
hold a "mock session for fun" on the
grour ?!

group-it! group 1;

— An old lady who had been confined to her bed for many years in Richmond, Va., by rheumatic gout was suddenly restored to health and grose from her bed

Va., by rheumatic gout was suddenly restored to health and arose from her bed and walked.

— There are now in Texas over 5,000,000 sheep. Last year over 11,000,000 pounds of wool were shipped out of the state, besides large quantities that were manufactured.

— James Bulicek, of Walton county, Ga., while hoeing in a cotton field, found concealed in a atump \$10,000 in gold and silver and a pile of greenbacks. The paper money had rotted.

— During the past year no fewer than \$30,00,000 acres of government tand have been taken up or sold to settlers. It is estimated that about half a million people have settled on these lands.

— A sawfish was landed at Galveston, Texas, a few days ago which measured over fourteen feet in length. It was taken in a seine. This species of fish is the most formidable enemy of the whale.

— In Paris thirty-five years ago stores of all kinds were open on Sunday morning. Now all large establishments are closed, and only a few of the smaller are open. In Italy, too, labor is more restricted on Sunday than formerly.

— At Decater, Alabama, last Wednesday, B. F. DeGraffenreid, an old citizen of that place, had a dispute with a colored woman about washing, and coming to blows, she threw him down and choked him, so that he soon afterwards died.

— Thus far at Memphia, 238 negroes

"Sweet Bys-and-Bys."

— It is difficult to believe that a multitude of people, equal in number to one-fourth the population of the United States, have recently been destroyed by famine in China. Yet such is the statement that comes on the authority of Mr. Forrest, the English constitute Tientain. Nor has the terrible visitation yet passed away.

nue reports that the tax on the matches produced a revenue during the last fiscal

freight trains of il care each. It would fill 100 rooms 10 feet wide, 20 feet long and 10 feet long.

— Atlanta, Georgia, special says reliable report has been received here to the effect that various Mormon cougregations in North Georgia are arranging for an immediate exocus to Utah. A great many native Mormons will go. The movement creates some excitement in the country, but the Saints are deter-mined and the field will be abandoned

mined and the field will be abandoned for awhile.

— The Orange (Fla.) Reporter says that over 5,000 acres in that country have been planted in sweet potatoes. At a yield of 100 bushels per acre, 500,000 hushels will be produced This mean has been utilized accessfully in so many important interests of late, that it is becoming a much more valuable crop than has ever before been contemplated. First, they, when beiled, make the best food for lattening hope or cattle; second, no better food for fattening chickens and turkeys; third no better food for horses, cows, etc.

cows, etc.

— Dalton (Ga.) Headlight :. We learn that the parties implicated in the killing of the Mornion elder have had a bond raised in the section where they live repraised in the section where they live representing sixty or seventy-five thousand dollars, and will voluntarily come into town to-day and deliver themselves to the Sheriff, an appearate bond having been set at \$5,000 by Judge LicOntohen. It appears that they have only been evading arrest until such arrangement could be made as would asve them from imprisonment.

EXPENSIVE WIVES make possive husbands, and often pave the way to family ruin. Millions are annually expended in Parisian "instations" by those who seek to substitute "art" for "subver," while with the use of 5 few bottles of Dr. Price's Pavories Prescription, the discusses and weaknesses possition arrested, the checks "painted" with the blues of health, and the ingenious appliance of "art" dispensed with This Parisis Prescription is sold by druggists under a positive guarantee to cave.